

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

DECATUR, ILL., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1900.

KAPIT
ODS CO

Time Busy!

People continually flock to our plain enough. Exam-

t an actual saving

New Fall Flannel Waists



Cachet

Buy a flannel waist, made up in the two styles; all the handsome new fall and winter shades, blue, black, grey, tan and green—

Ladies' size 34. French flannel waists, all in many shades, cashmere, well French backs and bed sleeves. These waists are made of fine colors, also with new polka dots, stripes and conventional designs \$1.95, \$2.00, \$2.05.

We have received upwards of 300 new styles from the most fashionable New York manufacturers, including the newest and most fashionable waists ever shown in Decatur, made of all the dandy shades and back, in taffetas, satins and peau de soie, and they cost —

\$1.95, \$2.00, \$2.05.

DRY GOODS COMPANY.

FARMERS COLUMN

THE BOLI SELLER.—The day the new market begins, we are anxious to see if the man who has been ready for the last year can get placed his own home.

The general market is much higher than for a year past, and present indications do not point to any diminution in the very near future. When the market is running at full time, a change may occur, but we do not expect any decrease can be expected.

Commodities.—Commodities this month are as follows:

The means of bringing independent fortifications and comfortable accommodation to a great many others. In all directions can be seen bold and gallant men ready for the field of battle, and the work of dry weather will be soon over.

The patriotic displayed by friends and foes of the rebels is something unusual and the nation is getting the benefit. Monroe is being sold in the right and during any previous season, the fame of receiving that in this disposition of their property receives a high price.

And the more we think that such a program is calculated for them, the more seriously ought to be placed.

So far as is known C. D. McWayne holds the record for high price of this season's crop. A 10 cent per barrel there and not paid him \$1.25 here. The total amount of 20 sacks—Troyway, Ind., Sept. 29.

He still sell and rent rice land in Louisville and will continue to do so, as we have never worked anything out that gave such universal satisfaction and I bought such large returns. Lands \$20 to \$30 per acre.

Early return. Excursions via Illinois Central, October 2 and 3. Description omitted as mailed on application. Laughlin & Co., Decatur, Ill., Sept. 29.

FOR SALE—Very choice improved Nebraska farm in Sarpy county, near South Omaha, some for \$30 per acre, also some fine farms in Thayer county, near Hebron for \$20 per acre. Call upon or address H. B. Clark, 21st Chamber of Commerce, Omaha, Neb., Sept. 29.

ANSWER TO GERMANY.

SARASOTA.—From Decatur Friday afternoon, a bay mare, 6 years old, white face, one white hind foot and white saddle bars on each side. Reward for return to Palace Barn, Decatur. —Sept. 29.

STRAFKED.—From Decatur Friday afternoon, a bay mare, 6 years old, white face, one white hind foot and white saddle bars on each side. Reward for return to Palace Barn, Decatur. —Sept. 29.

FOR SALE—Farm of 120 acres, in the west of Nowhere, in Sloupe county. Good timber, etc. All in cultivation. To sell for \$100 per acre. Call upon or address J. W. T. Myers, 427 Main street, Decatur, Ill., Sept. 29.

WANTED.—Vehicle painted. Get your carriage or buggy repainted in the latest style with the best of material by J. L. English, the carriage painter, corner Main and Church street. All work guaranteed. —12 June wif.

WANTED.—Everybody to know that you can get the same meal at 15¢ that you pay 25 up town at Myer's restaurant, 415 N. Water St. H. T. Myers. —June 15.

FOR SALE.—A 12-horse power high grade motor with multiple electric motor. The motor is as good as new and will be sold at a bargain. Call on or address The Herald, Decatur, Ill., April 15.

FOR SALE.—Ranches, ranch and grazing lands in central and western Nebraska from \$1.25 to \$1. per acre. Call upon or address J. H. Miller, 427 Main street, and Harvey streets, Omaha, Neb., Sept. 29.

The only ART Store for pictures, frames and gilding, is Melcher's, 3rd door South of Constitution Decatur, Ill.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

ALL HAVE A PLAN

France Come to Front With a Proposal.

SETTLING CHINESE TROUBLE

Great Proposition Rejected by America.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS

Propositions of Condor concerning the conduct of war in China.

The state department disposed of one proposal by delivering a memorandum, etc., on Oct. 1, 1900.

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Persons deserving chastisement; whether the punishment proposed accord with the gravity of the crimes committed and in what manner the United States and other powers are to be assured that satisfactory punishment is inflicted.

It is hoped Condor's replies to these interrogatories will confirm the government of the United States in the opinion which it now shares with the Imperial German government that no effect in question is the important initial step in the direction of peace and order in China.

MISSIONARIES INTOLERANT.

And according to the Peace Congress Should Go to China at Their Own Risk.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The International Congress of Peace now in session here has passed resolutions concerning the policy in China. The congress resolved that the action of missionaries is often intolerant, that their religious propaganda should not be backed up by diplomatic or military force, that they should go to China at their own risk, and that Europe should abandon any religious protectorate in China. The resolutions further declare that forcible annexation of territory should cease, that the powers should attempt to establish a stable native government, capable of undertaking reforms, and open the door for the honest commerce of the world on equal terms. This is declared the only policy which gives any guarantee for a country's future peace and stability.

Withdrawal of Troops.

Pekin, Sept. 30, via Tien-Tsin, Oct. 2, via Shanghai.—The withdrawal of the United States force from Pekin will begin next Saturday, October 4. The minister, Major Williams' Condor commanding, will march to Tien-Tsin, and the fourth infantry regiment will follow them closely. The American garrison at Ho Si Wu and Pei Tsang, will also be withdrawn. Most of the allied generals are opposed to a campaign of revenge which is supposed the Germans have in view.

The Germans are planning a movement out of Tung Chue to capture the arsenal.

Boxers and Germans Fight.

London, Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Shanghai, dated the 3d, says the Chinese report that 2000 Boxers attacked two battalions of Germans at Kau Ku Men, near Pekin. The Boxers, it is added, lost 100 men, and the Germans five. The latter are now said to be burning the Boxers' village around Pekin.

Never Feasted the Boxers.

Pekin, Sept. 29.—The Japanese expedition has returned here. It met with a slight resistance at the village of Yui-fu. Such expeditions have a small effect on the Butchers who are congregated in the villages as soon as the allied forces leave.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

The proposition under consideration is of the guilty priests, and of shipment of arms to Germany.

THE TRANSYLVANIA STAKE.

Won by Boroline, the Favorite, After Collision With Bay Star.

The Committee recommended election of the following officers:

President—W. R. Harriet.

Secretary—Max Immen.

Treasurer—Marcus Daly.

It also recommended that the executive committee be increased from seventeen members to forty-five, a member from each state.

APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM.

About a fortnight ago in the Philippines 150 of our men were attacked by ten times their number of Filipinos. Our men fought them off. Fifty of our men were killed and wounded at that time. A score of these "hooligans" gave up life in the service of the flag. You, my countrymen, over there, remember when you were in the regular army, served two years. At the time I went into the volunteer regiment to go to Santiago, they were all in an infantry regiment on the field of Santiago. Those are the men to whom Poynter alludes as hooligans. I was glad enough to have these hooligans on either side of my regiment down there. The hooligans at San Juan left between 1890 and 1891 of their killed and wounded behind them on Cuban soil.

After an animated discussion of the question the recommendation to increase membership of the executive committee was unanimously rejected. The balance of the report of the committee was adopted.

Governor McMillan, Lewis B. Stevenson son of the vice presidential candidate, Augustus Thomas, the playwright of New York, delivered address, after which the committee on resolutions submitted its report.

The ball was thronged with people during the afternoon, probably 5000 being present but as the hour approached for the advent of Bryan the aisle was filled, and the hall was thronged to almost suffocation. Bryan's arrival served to instill into the meeting a degree of enthusiasm hitherto lacking in the proceedings. He was escorted through the streets by a number of marching clubs and welcomed at every turn by throngs of people. His speech was liberally applauded throughout, and when he passed you, for the sake of the men who now wear the uniform of the American republic who are insulted by the memory of what your fathers did, I ask the American people to stamp with disapproval any party that would speak of those who wore the uniform of Uncle Sam, and who bared their breasts to the bullets of enemies of this republic, who abdicated the glorious deeds that we might lift our heads higher, I ask you as American citizens to stamp your disapproval on all who sneer at such men and who put upon them a slight and slender."

HAVE NO ISSUE.

The governor spoke at the Auditorium in this city tonight in part as follows:

"It is a pretty difficult thing to know what issues to discuss because our opponents change the paramount issue so often. I am perfectly willing to meet them on any issue if they will only stay long enough on it. Now, what is the need for me to discuss economic or financial questions when they do not dare discuss them themselves?

"Now, take the question of free silver. If any of you are fortunate enough to know whether Bryan, if elected, will pay the obligations of the nation in gold or silver, I wish he would divulge his knowledge, for Bryan will not. There is no doubt about where we stand. We stand on the gold standard, we stand on it in the Atlantic seaboard and in the Rocky Mountains.

"Bryan prophesied again. Having once attracted his attention, he said if we did not have free silver deposits in savings banks would diminish in Nebraska. His remarks followed the lines of the convention's platform in praise of the party's financial policy and the administration of President McKinley.

The following ticket was named: Governor, Winthrop Murray Grace; Lieutenant-governor, John L. Bates; secretary of state, William M. Olcott; treasurer, Edward S. Bradford; attorney, House M. Kowitlow.

ACCUSED OF COUNTERFEITING.

Wichita, Kansas, Oct. 4.—T. M. Prante, said to be the leader of a gang of alleged counterfeiters, was arrested here last night. He lives at Canton, Kansas, and stands high in the community. The colors were made out of Mexican silver dollars and Galena lead. Three men are in jail at Fort Scott accused of passing

HAD BEEN FUSION.

Now, I am perfectly willing to admit that there has been fusion between the democracy and the republican party. The democracy has fused with pretty near every-

POYNTER DODGING

Denies He Used Language Attributed to Him by Roosevelt.

BUT CHARGE IS SUSTAINED

Reputable Men Heard Him Stigmatize Soldiers as Hooligans.

THE BIG MEETING AT OMAHA

Vice Presidential Candidate Will Arrive Today.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 4.—Governor Roosevelt was given a rousing reception on his arrival here this evening. A committee in waiting escorted the governor to a place in the parade, which marched through the principal streets to a tent where an enormous audience had assembled. Great crowds thronged the line of march, and the welcome given Roosevelt was a hearty one. He spoke for an hour and a half, delivering a masterly oration.

At midnight the governor departed on his Iowa trip. He had made no less than three speeches during the day.

Spouting at O'Neill, Roosevelt said in part: "The other day at Lincoln I stated that Governor Poynter had been reported as having spoken of the United States regular soldiers as \$15 a month hooligans. He has denied he ever made such a statement attributing it to me use of the word 'butcher,' which I never used. Not only was he reported in the press as having made such a statement but Mr. Dietrich and Mr. Stoer, now running on the republican state ticket, heard him make use those words in the latter part of August at an old settlers' picnic at Dakota City.

Three stations back there on a platform with me were three men, sons of farmers in the neighborhood, who had gone into the regular army, served two years. At the time I went into the volunteer regiment to go to Santiago, they were all in an infantry regiment on the field of Santiago. Those are the men to whom Poynter alludes as hooligans. I was glad enough to have these hooligans on either side of my regiment down there. The hooligans at San Juan left between 1890 and 1891 of their killed and wounded behind them on Cuban soil.

The affair was quiet until the afternoon of the 2d instant, when a number of marching clubs and a large crowd collected at the entrance of the anthracite field today. The strikers secured important gains in closing additional collieries in Schuylkill district with the cessation of operations at the North Franklin all the Philadelphia and Reading company's thirty-nine collieries ceased work.

Meantime several hundred deputies had been rushed to Treverton on a special train and a serious conflict could scarcely have been avoided had excited strikers endeavored to carry out their threats against the workmen.

General Gibbons as a result of this new disturbing element tonight rescinded an order for butter "O" of the national guard to return home tomorrow.

Affairs are quiet in all other sections of the anthracite field today. The strikers secured important gains in closing additional collieries in Schuylkill district with the cessation of operations at the North Franklin all the Philadelphia and Reading company's thirty-nine collieries ceased work.

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ALE

amples
PAYS.Road Wagons
LE PRICESYou can buy any
job now on our

floors

at LESS than wholesale
prices, and every vehicle
is of 1900 make.No Last Year's
Jobs.

Months' Note.

There is now a
large stock to
select from.Come soon and get choice
of a large variety.Everything we sell
fully guaranteed.

SON. *

DR. J. S. APPLEMAN



A BIG AUDIENCE

Came to Greet Ex-Congressman
Bourke Cochran at Tabernacle Last Night.

HE TALKED ON IMPERIALISM

Held President McKinley Personally Re-
sponsible for Everything in the Phil-
ippines and Everything Wrong.

BUT HE IS NOT FOR FREE SILVER

The banner meeting of the campaign for the renomination was held at the tabernacle last night when Bourke Cochran, the orator of New York, talked on imperialism. The house was filled and many could not get in. The audience was made up of people of men and women alike. There were many republicans who went to hear Cochran as a noted orator and they were in no wise disappointed though they may have believed that some of his statements twisted the truth. T. A. Buckingham provided and introduced the speaker but before that was done, Judge W. E. Nelson made a short talk. It is not possible to give a verbatim report of all that Cochran said. He talked for two hours and his speech complete would fill pages of this paper. He was given an enthusiastic reception and was applauded to the echo. A brief synopsis of his speech follows:

"The contract of the candidates is not one between vice and virtue but between their different points of excellence. The one is quick to discover what the people want to do, the other what they ought to do. One seeks to please and the other to serve the people. The republicans believe in the theory of imperialism and say it is a duty to serve the community. The democrats say it is imperialism by whatever name you may call it—this taking territory by force and conquest. The republicans propose to govern, not by constitutional authority, but by the authority of the office holders. The democrats are in favor of expansion, but McKinley falls into the error that taking territory is expansion. The democrats are in favor of expansion, of spreading out into new lands, but as McKinley sees it, with liberty as established by the constitution of the United States. The taking of Louisiana is cited as a precedent for the course in the Philippines. In the case of Louisiana the motive was one primarily of defense. In taking the Philippines it is a policy of conquest and subjugation."

The speaker recited the history of the negotiations and conditions which lead to the territory of Louisiana becoming a part of the United States, and said that it was "with the express understanding that it was admitted as a state and that its inhabitants should be citizens, protected in all their rights. In the move on the Philippines there is no parallel of resemblance except the taking of territory. Jefferson took territory to avoid war, and McKinley makes war to take territory. Jefferson took territory to make new states and citizens, but McKinley takes territory to make subjects and not citizens. The acquisition of Louisiana is put forward to prevent proceedings but a condominium is what it is. Any territory that is to be added to the United States we are glad to see our flag float over, and where the flag floats there the constitution should apply. If there was a proposal to admit the Philippine island under the constitution and give the Philippines all the rights guaranteed to our citizens, there would not be two voices in favor of the plan. Even the well-favored patriots who met at Philadelphia two months ago would not approve the plan. The American flag should never be permanently unfurled over a foot of territory that is not fit to receive all of the benefits of the constitution. You cannot divorce the flag and the constitution and divorce is never respectable. The love which McKinley shows by such violent methods has not yet shown any signs of having won a return. The plan he proposes for the Philippines is the most abominable despotism conceivable. It is a government by force applied to the subject by the plan of divine intervention. The case of Manila, the nation of Turkey and the emperor of China are its rule is by divine right, but what relation of a spiritual character McKinley holds he has not yet declared. He can't plead divine right so he sets up a claim of divine right. McKinley is aware that the emperor of Russia, Sultan of Turkey or emperor of China for they assume responsibilities and take the coronation oath which perhaps they violate, to protect their subjects, but McKinley does not so much as take the coronation oath. Here the only oath necessary is to support the constitution but if he admits the constitution there he is barred. When he makes force without responsibility, but imperialism. That is an awkward word but there is none other to apply. It is the best that we have. If McKinley maintains authority he must have no army. To maintain an army he must have the authority of the constitution. By what authority does he issue orders for the army? If the constitution does not apply. If the constitution in any way applies then all of the people of the islands are citizens but it does not apply, he is an usurper."

The speaker drew a beautiful picture of the dawn of republicanism by the example of the United States throughout the world at the beginning of the present century and declared that the United States had fallen from her high place in the esteem of the world by venturing into a war of conquest. There had been, he said, no just cause for this—that the Philippines were closed to China and were not of value in a commercial way. Why not take China, that was more clear to the trade desired. There would be some justice in taking China where our ambassador had been insulted and missionaries outraged while the Filipinos did nothing but assist the soldiers of the United States on the battlefield. If we take the Philippines just because we can and it will benefit trade, why not take Canada which is near home. I am not in favor of war for any purpose. The case of the Philippines is the only one who can get good out of war and in that there is a means of getting food. But there is one other who opposes war on that theory, that is the United States, a strenuous life, which is the regular candidate for the vice presidency. This marvellous medicine is guaranteed to cure all throat, chest and lung diseases. Only \$100.00. Trial bottles free at N. L. Krone's, C. F. Shilling's and John E. King's drug stores.

NO OVERFLOW.

An overflow meeting had been advertised and Capt. Hall was to be the speaker. It is true that a number of persons could not get into the tabernacle. They did not want anything but Cochran. Their interest in the issue extended only to their desire to hear the famous New Yorker, and when they failed in that they did not stay to hear Hall.

YAN HALL.

As soon as Mr. Cochran had concluded his speech the crowd arose as one and started for the door. The building was uniformly hot and all were anxious to get a breath of fresh air. Van Hall, the producer made his way to the front of the platform and waved a telegram which he had seen from Leonard Wood, the Doctor from the Orange Free State. This telegram was supposed to announce that Wood would be in Decatur some time this month.

Van Hall was not content with making a brief speech. Only those well up in front could hear what he said for there were hisses and cat calls and shouts of derision. Perhaps some of the people who heard those voices won prizes at Van's dog show several years ago.

A Night of Terror.

A awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Macabato, when the doctors said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her the fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her." This marvellous medicine is guaranteed to cure all throat, chest and lung diseases.

Only \$100.00. Trial bottles free at N. L. Krone's, C. F. Shilling's and John E. King's drug stores.

ARMER'S LUNCH ROOM,

The best lunch in the city for 15¢. You are invited to call and leave packages with us free of charge. T. N. Pickles, Prop.

Over
ONLY

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COUNTRY:
them!!!Whether for work or play,
hustling or dancing,
out in the weather
or at your deskER THAN ANY
11 ARE NOW DISPLAYED.VIS. B. FOLRATH,
Sole Agent.

BridgeWork.

When it is necessary to replace old
teeth with new ones there is nothing
equal to Perfect Bridge Work.Our effort will be to give you work
that cannot be distinguished from the
natural teeth, except that the natural
teeth are often imperfect. We are justly
proud of our bridge work.Silver Fill...
Gold Fill...
Amalgam Extraction...
Bridge Work...
Porcelain Crowns...

Lady Attendant.

PAINLESS DENTAL PARLORS

llkin Building, Decatur, Illinois.

DR. M. DREW, M. D.

100 EAST TAYLOR.

Great Urinary and all Chronic

Diseases.

Effectively cured without detrac-

tion from business.

The House, Decatur, Ill.

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100 EAST TAYLOR.

merely as good,
but better.

*Cecile
Society*

size shoes for women. It is
by parties who have worn
them, and their shape better,
size, and cost only

3.00

our fall lines not found else-
where.

Hanans

RON MEX.

"Best on Earth."

All Leathers, \$5.00
All Styles—

\$4.00

Regent and Rugby \$3.50
Imperial, Vici Kid, Zurah Calf,
Emile, Patent Leathers,
Oxblood and Tan Russias.
Great line—

\$3.50

S—Large line, fine styles, great

, \$2.50, \$3.00

in Bargain Department.

COLE SHOE CO.,

E. MAIN STREET.

ICES.

It's certain: If a man cleans your
fifty cents he never puts a dol-
work on it. If he charges you
nts for a new main spring he
a dollar and a half spring. He

No one can. In the present
city and business competition
nearly what they cost. Some-
thing is an exploded theory on
The reliable watchmaker who
dollar and a half for a certain
expects to give you value re-
pects to apply his time, talent
our work until it is a first-class
in every way to please you. We
es for repairing as low as possi-
ass work; we only charge for
all do. We are in business to
of course, but good work at a
ice will make us more money in
poor work at any price.

K CURTIS CO.,
JEWELERS,

lers in Fine China,
East Main Street.

UNION DEPOT TIME CARD

Oct. 1 to June 1, 1900.

ATLANTIC RAILROAD

TO THE CITY

10:30 am

11:30 am

12:30 pm

1:30 pm

2:30 pm

3:30 pm

4:30 pm

5:30 pm

6:30 pm

7:30 pm

8:30 pm

9:30 pm

10:30 pm

11:30 pm

12:30 am

1:30 am

2:30 am

3:30 am

4:30 am

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12:30 am

1:30 am

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ALLISON SPEAKS

Iowa Senator Addresses a Big Gathering at Des Moines.

DISCUSSES THE PHILIPPINES

Shows Up the Treachery of the Scheming Aguinaldo and Followers.

NO ALLIANCE WAS FORMED

The Rebel Leader Refused to Abide by Terms of Protocol.

Dec. 18.—Senator William H. Allison this year addressed an overwhelming audience of several thousand persons at the auditorium who universally applauded his words of sternness. Hon. A. B. Canfield presided over the meeting. Senator Allison devoted the greater part of his speech to the subject of imperialism. He said:

It is agreed that Congress and not the president inaugurated the war with Spain. In the prosecution of that war it was our duty to expel the power of Spain wherever found. Dewey destroyed the fleet in Manila Bay and took at his request and without objection from any quarter the president sent an army to Manila to complete Dewey's victory. This army landed troops upon the Island of Luzon and invested Manila. Who were in possession of those islands then? No enemy was there but Spain. There was no insurrection there worthy of the name, though there was much discontent. There had been an insurrection begun in 1896, which had been continued until December, 1897, with Aguinaldo at its head, but this had been suppressed and peace had been purchased by Spain. Aguinaldo and his chiefs had for a long time considered agreed to leave the Philippines and abandon the insurrection, commenced to secure reforms in administration, not independence. Independence was not thought of then or anywhere. Their struggle was for reforms as regards the local government of the Islands. The promises and the money had the effect to disperse the insurgent forces, and they surrendered their arms to Spain, and Aguinaldo and his followers abandoned the country and upon their departure joined to the ex- "Gang of Spain." So that when we captured the Spanish fleet and invested Manila there was no insurrection, Spain being in full possession of the Islands.

Can there be any pretense that after this time, and before the 1st of August, 1898, when we captured Manila and conquered the army of Spain, there was any other government than that of Spain in the Islands that could be regarded as having any foothold there, that we or any other nation could recognize or deal with? Surely there can be no pretense that there was such a government nor was there such a government at any time afterwards.

NO ALLIANCE.

Aguinaldo and a few of his officers returned to the Islands on the 1st of May, landing at Cavite. They were without arms and without ammunition. They sought both from Admiral Dewey, and in a small way he loaned them arms from the Spanish arsenal captured by him, and a considerable amount of ammunition, and encouraged them in the preferred idea to banish the authority of Spain, but entered into no agreement or alliance of any kind with them as to their future or as to what the government of the United States would do. Admiral Dewey absolutely refused to form any alliance or make any agreement with them that would be any拜 blue or the United States. In the future, and Gen. Merritt, on his arrival, also refused to form any alliance or arrangements with them for co-operation in military movements.

AGUINALDO'S REVOLT.

Aguinaldo raised a considerable force of the Tagalog population to operate in the provinces of Luzon, and was successful during June and July, in securing control of several provinces outside of Manila, but was defeated because of his failure to make arrangements with his forces and deprive their landing. So it turned out that they took no part in the victory achieved by the capture of Manila on the 12th of August, and they were greatly disappointed because of this, as they desired an opportunity of following our army into the city with a view of plundering it, which was presented by our forces.

THE PROTOCOL SIGNED.

The Spanish government, late in July, sought to make terms of peace with the United States, and on the 12th of August, a protocol, or preliminary treaty of peace, was concluded whereby it was agreed among other things that hostilities should be suspended and that the United States should occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which should determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippine Islands, leaving Spain to control the archipelago, outside of these boundaries.

The Spanish army at that time had been concentrated in Manila to hold the city against attack. Not knowing of the preliminary treaty of the 12th of August, our forces attacked and captured the city on the 13th, making prisoners of the army of Spain.

If we had gained possession of the city through the protocol and not by conquest the army captured by us, with its material of war, would have marched out of the city and would have been free; to defend the Spanish possessions against Aguinaldo is all the produce outside of Manila, and would have been a formidable, if not

A PROMPT DENIAL

By Mitchell That He Has Been in Conference With Coal Men.

WILL BE NO END TO STRIKE

Until Operators Make Concessions Justifying a Convention of Mine Workers.

AN OFFER TO ARBITRATE

Made by Reading Company and Hailed With Delight by Men.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—There are developments of special importance today to the miners' strike. The interesting feature was the Reading company's notice to its employees that, in addition to its offer of 10 per cent increase, it is willing to enter into arbitration with them relative to any grievance they may have. None of the strikers, however, have yet indicated their intention to return to work.

Affairs were extremely quiet today throughout the anti-slavery region. General Gobin, commanding of the state troops, recently sent to Subicayhill, came to oppose, it having been captured by us, and the country with it, although by the protocol we could not take possession.

AGUINALDO'S TREACHERY.

It has since been disclosed through correspondence seized by our officers that as early as October 1898, it was his purpose to use his forces against the United States. In case we acquired sovereignty by the treaty. After the treaty was signed at Paris on December 10, 1898, ordering the Islands to us became more and more apparent each day that Aguinaldo was strengthening his forces to resist our authority and capture the city of Manila if possible.

AMERICANS NOT IN IT.

Will Not Participate in the Shan-Hai-Kuan Expedition.

Tien-Tsin, September 20, via Taku, via Shanghai.—The American forces will not participate in the Shan-Hai-Kuan expedition. The order ending a detachment of United States marines with the allied forces has been revoked. The allies do not expect any opposition to them, they have been advised the authorities of Shan-Hai-Kuan have been instructed to annihilate.

General Chaffee and the commander of the Russian troops have formally notified Field Marshal Count Von Waldkirch of the withdrawal of the Americans and Russian troops respectively. The United States marines will proceed to Tientsin.

The movement of Indian troops will begin in ten days. The British and Germans continue sending troops to Peking. There are now preparations for an expedition in force against Pao-Ting-Fu. The troops will probably leave in a fortnight and the columns from Peking will co-operate with the expedition. Resistance is expected as the boxes are there in large numbers.

WILL DELAY PEACE.

A Campaign of Revenge Expected by the Germans in China.

Peking, Sept. 27.—After the return of the German expedition to the southward yesterday, a small Japanese force left Huang Teou for Tsing Yung where the Boxers are supposed to be congregating.

The Russians remaining in Peking are a battalion of infantry and a battery of artillery. They will hold the summer palace and the Machiau railway terminus.

The Italian marines are being withdrawn.

Some concern is expressed regarding the plan of the Germans who are bringing large forces, which are expected to embark on a campaign of revenge, and which it is predicted will seriously delay the establishment of peace.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

Engagement in Which Czar's Troops Suffer Severely.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 3.—The Russian general staff has received a dispatch dealing with the operations north of Old Niu Chwang, which says: General Fischer's division of 8000 men, with artillery, engaged the Chinese on a vast plain covered with high grass. The Russians lost two officers killed and eighteen men wounded. According to the same advice, Genl. Arlanovitch while reconnoitering with two squadrons of cavalry, came into touch with 16,000 disciplined Chinese. These General Fischer is expected to engage.

Did Not Fight.

Vienna, Oct. 8.—The admiral has received the following despatch from Taku. In accordance with the request of Count Von Waldkirch the seizure of Shan-Hai-Kuan was decided upon by a council of admirals. September 20 all was prepared for action. English ships were sent to demand its surrender and the Chinese evacuated the place. The British then hoisted their flag, other flagships thereupon went thither and put up their respective flags on the fort.

American Bankers.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 3.—The session of the American Bankers' Association this morning was devoted largely to a call of the states as to the conditions of business. Responses were made from three-fourths of the states and the reports were most encouraging. United States Treasurer Ellis B. Roberts addressed the convention on "The Treasury, and the Army of Spain.

If we had gained possession of the city through the protocol and not by conquest the army captured by us, with its material of war, would have marched out of the city and would have been free; to defend the Spanish possessions against Aguinaldo is all the produce outside of Manila, and would have been a formidable, if not

MEN WILL BE SCARCE

When Strike Is Settled as Many Have Left District.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct. 3.—Neither the operators nor the striking miners expect any change in Wyoming valley until the union miners take official action on the 10 per cent increase in wages offered by the big coal companies. The question of manning the mines should work to round out at an early day in now becoming a serious question. Before the strike was begun experienced miners were scarce and for want of competent men many "breaks" in mines which operations had worked hard to come idle.

Since the strike began hundreds of the best miners have left the country for Wales. The places of these men cannot be filled at once.

HOPEFUL AT SHAMOKIN.

Belief That Strike Will End by Next Monday.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 3.—The reception of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company's offer to arbitrate was received here today with mixed expressions of delight. The men here were the right, but will not attempt to negotiate with the company until they receive instructions of President Mitchell.

Everything is quiet in this section today. Miners as well as business men feel the strike will be broken off by next Monday.

ASHANTIS STILL FIGHTING.

Offer Stubborn Resistance to the English But Are Overcome.

London, Oct. 4—A despatch to the Morning Post, from Kunming reports that heavy fighting took place Sunday between Colonel Willoughby's column and the Ashantis at Abu-Asu.

"After heavy firing," says the despatch, "the British column made an ineffectual attempt to charge the Ashanti positions but was obliged to retire and resume a rifle duel, while awaiting reinforcements. Eventually, after hard work, Colonel Willoughby captured the positions and occupied the village of Iauan without opposition.

Subsequently the British carried three other villages at the point of the bayonet and burned them. Seventy Ashantis were killed.

The British losses were Major Mollies and Captain Luard severely wounded. Three officers were slightly wounded and three men killed and twenty-eight others wounded.

A flying column of 600 men with two guns was sent Monday in pursuit of the enemy."

SUPPORT SALISBURY.

Englishmen Show Their Approval of His Course.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 3.—Today President Mitchell was informed of the wide circulation of a story to the effect that he had reached an agreement with the presidents of the coal mining and coal charing railroads. After verbally denying the report he issued the following:

"To the miners and mine workers of the anthracite region:

"We have just learned that a report has been circulated at Ashland to the effect that in a conference in New York this morning between the coal presidents and myself an agreement was reached which will end the strike.

Ministerialists, 212; Liberals, including labor members, 47. Nationalists, 20. Altogether the Liberals have gained ten seats, conservatives seven.

ARKANSAS' POPULATION.

Twelfth Census Shows an Increase of 10.3 Per Cent.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The census bureau today announced officially the population of Arkansas, the first of states to be enumerated, showing the present population to be 1,811,564. This is an increase over the population of 1890 of 185,880 or 10.3 per cent.

DENOUNCES A LIE.

Roosevelt Gives a Few Moments to Malicious falsehood.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8.—Priola to the Future is strong favorite to win Saturday's race.

Boat Is Safe.

Washington, Oct. 8—The dispatch from Gen. McArthur last week announcing the disaster sustained by Captain Shillibeer's party on the Island of Machinduque left a doubt as to the fate of the gunboat Villalobos, which had outraced the tugs to Turrilis. The navy department sent a cablegram to Admiral Kempf asking for news and the following response was soon received:

Cavite, P. I.—No truth in any unfounded reports concerning the Villalobos or her crew. A Manila paper of the 28th published the false report.

John Mitchell,

President U. S. W. America.

The injurious to the above address the miners to continue the strike until such concessions are made by the operators as will justify us in calling a general convention.

The miners remain in Peking for the purpose of inducing the mine workers at those places to quit, but met with little success.

A secret conference was held tonight by the officials of the United Mine Workers. At the conclusion President Mitchell said the meeting was for the purpose of assessing the entire situation. It was found, he said, that only about 15,000 mine workers out of 142,000 were still at work.

It was the opinion of the officials, he said, that all of these will have quit in a short time. The question of calling for a joint convention and the matter abiding the strikers' belief, was not considered at the conference according to Mitchell.

Close Non-Union Mine.

Evanston, Oct. 8.—Two hundred miners from this city crossed the Ohio river and marched to Basket Station in Kentucky, where they closed the mass organized by non-union labor, serving notice that they must be unionized.

Failure at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—Late today the failure was announced of Nace & Swartley, well known produce commission house.

John Sparhawk, Jr., the assignee, who continued concerning the failure, said he was not prepared to give any figures concerning the firm's liabilities or assets.

The only trust is a new one. This will get an edge on the breath of the citizens.

The only trust is a new one. This will

STIRRING SCENES

Greeted Governor Roosevelt During His Journey Through Nebraska.

BIG CROWDS AT EVERY POINT

At Deadwood, South Dakota People Went Wild With Enthusiasm.

ROOSEVELT DENOUNCES ALIE

D Bryan, "Say, will you close your mouth while I am talking to the east?" —New York Herald.

THE LAW ON REGISTRATION.

What the Voter Must Do Preliminary to Casting His Ballot on Election Day.

Some confusion having already arisen in regard to times and dates for registration and revision, preliminary to the election in this state, this fall, the following will be of interest and may be regarded as the law in the premises.

This confusion grows out of the difference in methods used between certain localities operating under what is known as the "City Election" law and the rest of the state, where the general election laws of the state apply.

This "City Election" law was passed in 1882 and only applies to such cities, villages and incorporated towns as adopt it by vote of such places as desire it, and the only places that have adopted it up to this time are the city of Chicago, the city of East St. Louis and the town of Cicero in Cook county.

In these three localities the election machinery is under the control of a board of election commissioners and the law is special in this respect, that two days are set apart for registration (this fall) every voter must apply in person and no one can vote whose name does not appear on the register. The date for registry are October 9 and October 10 between the hours of eight a. m. and nine p. m. Polls open at six a. m. and close at four p. m. on election day.

Elsewhere in the state, the rest of the state (asides from those places above mentioned) the "General Election Law" of the state applies. The election officials (judges and clerks) meet in their respective precincts October 10 (eight a. m. to nine p. m. in cities, nine a. m. to five p. m. in country precincts) to prepare the new registers. These officials carry forward from the old to the new registers the names of all well-known voters in their precincts and they also have the power to insert names of voters not on the register, whether such voters appear in person or not. Names of parties removed by death or otherwise are not carried forward.

These precinct boards meet again on October 30 (same hours) and at either of these meetings any voter can apply for registration, but permanent registration is not a necessity. Any qualified voter can go to the polls on election day and by his own oath, corroborated by the affidavit of a registered voter of the same precinct, establish his right to vote. It would be well, however, to avoid the delay often occasioned by the affidavit method by registering on one or the other of the days set apart for that, and other purposes.

The law relating to the use and method of marking the official ballot applies everywhere alike, and election day is November 6.

The general qualifications for a voter are, 21 years of age, native or naturalized, one year in the state, 90 days in the county, 30 days in the voting precinct, previous to the day of election.

Women duly qualified vote for trustees of the state university and for their use a separate ballot is provided, with only the nominees for trustees thereon.

Anyone moving out of his voting precinct after October 6 loses his vote.

Will Keep His Word.

D. C. Kelcher, of Orion, Henry county, an old democrat, told M. L. Love, of Moline, after the last presidential election that if the times became good under a republican administration he would change his politics. Now that the times are good, Mr. Kelcher will vote the straight republican ticket this fall, says the Moline Dispatch.

The members of the conga blue mound chapter present in a body at the home of Mrs. A. L. Plowman on Saturday evening and proceeded to a fine supper from the hall they carried. The affair is a testimonial from the members to their high regard and family. They were changed to another outfit.

OUS CHILD.

WEDDED OUT WEST

Eunice Scott Married at Portland, Ore., to W. B. Chandler.

A FORMER DECATUR GIRL

Will Be During Her Honeymoon Miles Latta Crowell Married to Will F. Martin.

MAKING THEIR HOME AT CLINTON

September Weather. Record Shows That It Was Not Out of the Ordinary.

The hottest days were the 8th and 10th, when 91 was reached both days. Highest day was 90 or above. One of those days was Tuesday, the 22d. The lowest temperature went down to 80 above. Mr. Conner records a light frost on that day. A year ago the 30th there was a killing frost in this region.

A feature of the month was the number of thunderstorms. These occurred on the 1st, 2d, 6th, 10th, 12th and 26th. The greatest precipitation in any twenty-four hours was .01 of an inch on the 12th.

SEPTEMBER WEATHER.

Record Shows That It Was Not Out of the Ordinary.

There was nothing unusual about the September weather, the statistics showing that it was about like the September weather we have had for several years past.

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THE TABLE.

September weather for seven years is shown in this table.

Year	Max	Min	Mean	Bartl. Cr.	City Puy
1893	85	64	74	71	70
1894	85	65	74	71	70
1895	85	65	74	71	70
1896	85	65	74	71	70
1897	85	65	74	71	70
1898	85	65	74	71	70
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2028	85	65	74	71	70
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2030	85	65	74	71	70
2031	85	65	74	71	70
2032	85	65	74	71	

